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Strawberry
PLANTS
THAT GROW

1906

WHITTEN'S

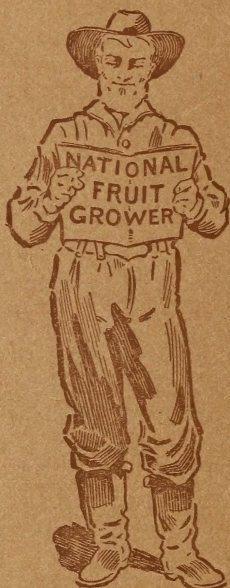
CATALOG
of SMALL
FRUIT
PLANTS

C. E. Whitten's Nurseries
BRIDGMAN, MICHIGAN

THE NATIONAL Fruit Grower

***Is a live, wide-awake
progressive, up-to-
date monthly horticultural journal***

It is published in the center of one of the finest fruit regions in America. While it is devoted to the interests of the Commercial Fruit



Grower it is especially **VALUABLE TO THE BEGINNER** in the fruit growing business. You will like it even if you grow but a few trees or vines. It is interesting and valuable. It deals with every phase of the fruit industry, from the orchard to the market, including varieties, cultivation, transportation and the final sale in the market.

It tells when, where, what and how to plant. **TELLS HOW TO RAISE THE BEST FRUIT.** When and how to spray and what to spray with; how to pick, pack and ship; in other words, tells you how to make money in the fruit business. It has started thousands on the road to success and will start you.

THE NATIONAL FRUIT GROWER has upon its staff of editors and contributors come of

the ablest writers, men who have made a life study of plants and plant growth, insect pests and how to overcome them, fungous diseases and how to prevent or destroy them. So, whether a professional or an amateur, it gives you just the information needed. Adapted to all sections, having subscribers in all the states and territories and many foreign countries. Touches incidentally on Truck Farming and Gardening, Poultry Raising, Bee Keeping and kindred topics. Ten years in the field and the best publication of its kind.

TERMS:—50c per year, \$1.00 for 3 years. Trial 3 months for 10c and 3 names and addresses of live fruit growers. Sample copy free on request. Mention Whitten's catalogue when writing.

Send subscriptions to

The NATIONAL FRUIT GROWER
207 Court St., ST. JOSEPH, MICHIGAN

Introductory.

In again making my obeisance to my friends and patrons in this, my annual catalogue, I wish to thank them for continued patronage, also to say that I hope for a continuance of their favors.

As to my qualifications, I have had thirty years' ex-



THE HOME.

perience in fruit growing and for past fifteen years have made a specialty of propagating strawberry and other fruit plants, selling through the catalogue and shipping to all parts of the country.

To those who may receive this list for the first time, would say that we have customers on our list who bought of us sixteen years ago and who continue to buy year after year.

This fact we consider our best recommendation, as a satisfied customer is the best advertisement one can have. It would seem to show that we endeavor to please. We mean to satisfy all of our customers and endeavor to deal according to the Golden Rule.

Of course we make mistakes as no one is infallible. We avoid all possible and are ready to rectify all such as may be brought to our notice.

Our friends should remember that varieties of strawberries like **Dornan, Clyde, or Glen Mary**, which make fewer plants on the ground will be much **larger** and **heavier** than varieties like Warfield and Senator Dunlap that make such an abundance of **small plants**. This light growth is not the fault of the grower, neither of the soil; the richer the soil the more plants will be set and they will still be small. This does not show a weakened or unhealthy condition of the plants, simply shows the difference in manner of growth of the different sorts.

Do not condemn a variety as worthless from one season's trial, as another season may show it very differently; then, too, different soil or location sometimes change a variety very materially, also the season of ripening will vary in different sections or localities. Some that we class as late may ripen earlier or the extra early be nearer midseason. We can only give general conditions and do not mean to misrepresent. I have never urged my friends to plant largely of untried sorts, nor do I list any that I am not satisfied have merit. For some of the newer ones we have to take the originator's word, but I list very few that I have not seen in fruit. I feel quite sure that our list of varieties is too long, and I am trying to shorten rather than lengthen it, and to that end I have dropped several sorts from this catalogue which we listed last year. Not that these were poor, but that we have enough that are better and which succeed over larger territory.

Spring opened much earlier than usual last season and our friends began to urge shipment early in March. Finally we did commence shipping toward the latter end of the month, but the weather turned cold with snow and rain. Some who had been very urgent in their request that their plants be shipped at once, wrote to withhold shipment as long as possible as they could not set plants on account of weather conditions. In the end what promised to be a **very early** season proved to be a **very late** and **backward** one, keeping cool well through the month of May and into June. The cold and wet weather interfered very materially with the strawberry crop, injured our new setting and propagating bed, giving poor stand in some blocks and of some varieties. We had a fine fall season for growth, and we have a good average stock of well-rooted plants of most sorts.

Our strawberry plants are all fresh dug at time of shipping, as we do not try to winter any in cellar.

I wish to emphasize this statement as in the past some have claimed that my plants had been held over winter in cellar. Let me say here that I never did this nor have I ever seen others that practiced such methods.

In propagating strawberry plants for sale we always set from one year old beds which have not fruited. We also set the different varieties in blocks of several rows each, thereby obviating the danger of mixture, liable where different sorts are set in alternate rows. In digging, we usually take up the entire row discarding the original plants and such of the tip plants, not well rooted, therefore we have no exhausted stock to send out.

In digging strawberry plants our help work in the

field when the weather is fit, lifting the plants with "potato hooks" then taking the plants from the soil, stripping off surplus leaves and runners and tying in neat bunches of twenty-five (we always aim to put in twenty-six. After tying, the bunch is carefully heeled in until the required number of that variety is dug, thus the roots are not exposed to the air for any great length of time.

When the weather is unfit for the work to be comfortably done in the field, the plants are picked up in baskets and carried to the packing house or other shelter where they are stripped and bunched as before described. But after the plants have been handled in this way the roots never straighten out so nicely as when bunched at once upon being taken from the soil, hence I think the plan of stripping and tying in the field preferable, notwithstanding others claim to the contrary.

Experienced strawberry growers know that a slightly wilted plant is much surer to grow than one that has been kept too moist and packed with too wet moss or other packing material. There is nothing that will cause strawberry plants to heat in shipping quicker than to have them too wet when packed.

In other seasons we have claimed, and wish again to repeat it, that both our soil and climate seem especially adapted to the growth of strawberries. We also claim that we grow and can furnish **just as good plants** as any other grower, the claims of wonderful superiority of some others notwithstanding.

Our nurseries have been inspected by the State Inspector of nurseries and orchards and by him declared free from any dangerous insects or disease. A copy of his certificate will be attached to each shipment sent out.

From the prevalence of San Jose Scale many states have enacted laws requiring the fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas of all nursery stock shipped into their borders; to comply with these laws we have erected a fumigating house and are prepared to fumigate all stock shipped if so desired. Patrons living in states where this is required will please notify us when ordering. This law does not include strawberry plants, but raspberry and blackberry plants are included.

It will be a great help to me if my friends will speak a good word for my plants, if they have the opportunity, and it will be thoroughly appreciated.

If more than one catalogue is received, please hand one to some one whom you think will be interested in small fruits.

**THE MONTANA AGRICULTURAL
EXPERIMENT STATION
Bozeman, Mont.**

R. W. Fisher, Horticulturist

May 1, 1905.

Dear Sir:—The plants arrived in good order several days ago.

I have not yet received from you a bill, and therefore payment cannot be made until June 1st, as our Board meets only once a month. I had hoped and expected to receive your bill before May 1st.

Very truly yours,

R. W. FISHER.

Instructions to Purchaser.

MY LOCATION. I am located in southwestern Michigan, about fifteen miles south of St. Joseph, near Lake Michigan, in what is known as the "Great Fruit Belt."

RAILROAD CONNECTIONS are good. Our line of road, the Pere Marquette, runs mail and express trains direct to Chicago; time about three hours. Within fifty miles this line connects with the great trunk lines, east, west, north and south.

MAIL ORDERS. I can ship by mail when so desired, and on small amounts for long distance this is much the cheaper transportation, but not so safe as express, as the mode of packing is of necessity different; not having the chance for ventilation, plants are more likely to heat enroute.

I much prefer express shipments and must decline any large orders to be shipped by mail.

BY EXPRESS. This is the safest way to ship live plants, as it makes fast time with the least liability of delay. Sometimes when transferred to another company the charges seem rather high, but when the nature of the service is considered it is really the cheapest in the end.

Our express office has recently been changed from an **American** to a **United States** office.

All express companies carry nursery stock at a reduction of 20 per cent from general merchandise rates.

FREIGHT. Early in the season I can ship by freight with comparative safety, but there is a possibility of delay and consequent loss. Parties ordering stock shipped by freight will have to take the risk, as I cannot be responsible for loss, if any, on stock shipped in this manner.

I do not undertake to guarantee safe arrival by any of these modes of transportation, as I have no control of the stock after it leaves my hands; however, it is to my interest, as well as the interest of my customers, to have stock reach the purchaser in good condition, and I shall always endeavor to so pack and forward goods that they may prove satisfactory.

MY PACKING is done in the **best possible** manner and under my personal care. I use light crates or baskets, with plenty of moss for packing strawberry plants, and barrels and boxes for other sorts, making no charge for the work or package. My long experience in this line gives me a decided advantage in the matter of **safe packing**. I also have experienced help who have worked with me several years. Of course we do not claim infallibility, and are always ready to make reparation where at fault.

Shipping season begins about April 1st, or possibly last week in March, and continues until about 1st to 10th of May.

TERMS. One fourth cash with order, balance before stock is shipped. Or I will ship C. O. D., if one-half of the amount accompanies the order and purchaser will agree to pay return charges on the money.

The National Fruit Grower.

ST. JOSEPH,

50

MICHIGAN.

Enclosed herewith find 25 cents to pay for The National Fruit Grower
one year to

Name

Address

MAIL THIS COUPON TO ADDRESS ON OTHER SIDE.

THE REGULAR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF

The National Fruit Grower

is 50c per year or \$1.00 for 3 years and it is well worth double the price asked. Renewals cannot be had for less except on conditions below. The National Fruit Grower is published monthly in the heart of one of the greatest fruit regions in America and is one of the most valuable horticultural journals in the world.

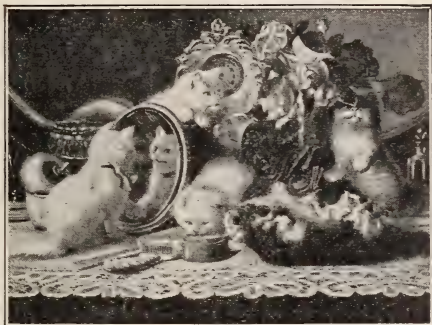
We want our friends to have it. If this coupon is used, the publishers will accept new subscriptions at 25c per year, and renewals at the same rate when accompanied by a new subscription at 25c.

COMPLY WITH ABOVE CONDITIONS AND MAIL THIS COUPON TO

C. E. WHITTEN, Bridgman, Michigan.

FREE TO OUR **CUSTOMERS**

This Beautiful Colored Picture
PLAYFUL KITTENS



(SIZE 15 x 20 INCHES)

HOW TO GET IT

By special arrangements with Farm and Home, a great national publication that we can recommend as the very best farm and family semi-monthly published, we are enabled to offer you—although the regular price is 50 cents a year—a three months' trial subscription for only 10 cents.

Furthermore, if you will send at the same time the name of one other person to whom the publishers can send a free sample copy, they will send postpaid the beautiful picture, "Playful Kittens," above illustrated. This is certainly an exceptional opportunity and anyone at all interested in agricultural pursuits or family life should not fail to take advantage of it.

C. E. Whitten's Nurseries,
BRIDGMAN, MICH.

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FARM AND HOME 50 Cents
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GENTLEMEN:—I enclose herewith the sum of Ten Cents, for which send me as per special offer on the other side of this coupon, *Farm and Home three months* and the picture "*Playful Kittens*."

NAME

POSTOFFICE STATE

NOTE—Write your name and address on the above lines and enclose this coupon and ten cents in stamps in a strong envelope and send direct to Farm and Home.

[SEE OTHER SIDE.]

REMITTANCES may be made either by New York or Chicago draft, postoffice or express order, or where none of these may be had, by registered letter.

RATES. Fifty plants of one variety at hundred rates; or five hundred plants of one variety at thousand rates. When an order amounts to \$10.00 or over, it may be counted at the thousand rate, regardless of number taken. No order booked for less than \$1.00.

MY PRICES are as a general thing very low, but on large lists we are sometimes able to give better rates. and invite all wanting **large lots** to write for estimates.

By **large lots** I mean a quantity; ten to twenty thousand and up.

Do not write for **special prices** on two or three thousand.

CLUB ORDERS. If several neighbors wish to purchase plants, they can save considerable both in cost of plants and in transportation by clubbing their orders, as I will give a discount on such bills according to the amount taken.

ORDER BLANKS. Use the order blank enclosed when ordering, being careful to write your name **plainly**, giving Postoffice, County and State, and do this every time you write. Also keep a **copy** of your order yourself. Be particular to say how goods are to be sent, whether by mail, express or freight.

All orders are acknowledged immediately upon receipt. If you do not receive an acknowledgement in a reasonable time, write again.

WHEN TO ORDER. Early, by all means. The rule generally is, "First come, first served," also the early orders find full stock, while later some varieties are liable to be exhausted. Orders are filled in rotation as received except sometimes our southern patrons are ready to set in advance of those further north; these orders we usually crowd first and get them out as soon as frost is out of the ground in spring.

Our customers will please remember that the time for filling orders is short, and it would facilitate our work greatly if orders were sent before the rush. This is also an advantage to our customers, for they get what they order, no varieties being sold out. To encourage these early orders I will make this offer:

PREMIUM OFFER. On all orders at catalogue rates received during January and February with cash in full, I will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent, or for every dollar sent during these months you may order additional stock to the amount of ten cents.

(See page 34.)

SUBSTITUTION. In ordering, please state whether I shall substitute some other variety in case the kind ordered should be exhausted. If not forbidden I claim the right to substitute something of equal value, but always label true to name. I always aim to substitute sort similar in quality and season and always something listed at equal or higher rate.

GUARANTEE. While I take great pains to have stock true to name and hold myself ready upon proper proof to refund money or replace any that proves untrue, it is mutually agreed that I shall not be liable for a greater sum than the amounts paid for such stock.

REFERENCES. I refer to the United States Express Agent or Postmaster at Bridgman; Union Banking Company, St. Joseph; or Bradstreet's Commercial Reports, as to my standing and reliability. Parties writing any one of the above, please enclose stamp for reply.

How to Set and Grow Strawberries.

I have had numerous applications for instruction along this line, and while I have endeavored to give a partial description of my method of culture, I can hardly give any general rules that should apply to all localities.

THE SOIL AND LOCATION best adapted to strawberry culture will vary somewhat in different sections. In a general way we have said that any soil that would grow good crops of corn or potatoes would grow good strawberries, and while this seems to be a pretty safe rule, it is also true that in order to grow them to the best advantage it is necessary to have soil especially adapted. One of the first requisites of the ripening fruit is moisture, and care should be taken that this is provided. Hence a very dry or loose, sandy soil would not be a safe location, although in moist seasons a fair crop might be harvested. Neither is a very stiff clay adapted to strawberry growth, as very early in season it cannot be worked without becoming cloddy, and later is apt to bake, and the plants will suffer more than on sandy soil. It would seem that a sandy loam or loam with slight mixture of clay should, if properly handled, give the best results.

DRAINAGE. Having chosen a soil retentive of moisture, it next becomes necessary to prepare for proper drainage in case of excessive rainfall, unless the natural lay of the land is such that no water will stand upon the surface. Tile drains are the only practical ones to use. Open ditches will perhaps answer this purpose, but are unsatisfactory in many ways. They occupy too much land and are in the way of cultivation, while tile drains are much more convenient and fully as effective. In sandy soil I would advise using tile not smaller than four inches in diameter, and larger for mains, according to length and amount of water to carry. I have laid a good many three-inch tile and have had to take them up and replace with larger on account of their filling with sand. Of course this was where we had only moderate fall.

My idea is to hold the water in the soil at a depth of about two feet. Then in case of drouth we can by frequent cultivation hold moisture near the surface where most needed.

FROST. In planning your strawberry field care should be taken to avoid frosty locations, such as very low land near marshes or lakes, also valleys where there is no chance for circulation of air, as these localities are very liable to heavy frosts, when higher land or that more open to circulation would show very little, if any. A hard frost at blooming time often ruins the entire crop, hence the desirability of choosing a situation as much exempt as possible.

MANURING. Where the soil is at all deficient in fertility, I would advise using well-rotted stable manure. If this can be applied to the soil the year previous and some cultivated or hoed crop grown, then the following season the land must be in the **best possible** condition for setting strawberries.

Some writers advocate the plowing under of a clover sod in preparation for this crop, but I am always doubtful of this method on account of the white grub, the larvae of the May beetle, which is quite apt to infest such soil. Perhaps if only recent seedings were so treated, this pest would not trouble, but I would warn all against plowing up an **old** sod to set strawberries, as the grubs would be almost sure to destroy the greater portion of the plants set. Never plow under green or very coarse and strawey stable manure just before setting strawberry plants, as it will cause the soil to dry out very quickly and will also burn the roots

killing the plants wherever it comes in contact with them. This is important and should be avoided if possible. Wood ashes make a good fertilizer on most soils, also bone meal (or ground bone) where not too expensive may generally be used to good advantage. Either of these should be applied after plowing, and worked into the soil while dragging.

FITTING THE SOIL. Having selected your site with reference to proper drainage and fertility of the soil, begin by plowing as late in the fall as possible before the ground freezes. This late plowing is beneficial in that the soil lays up loose and open, that frost may act upon it more readily, also leaving it in a condition to absorb more moisture in the spring, which may be drawn upon later in the season in case of drouth. It also tends to kill a great many insects which live over winter in the soil, some of which are quite troublesome and injurious to strawberry growth. The white grub is undoubtedly the worst of these, but as they seldom if ever lay their eggs in freshly cultivated soil, if my previous suggestions regarding the preparation of the site have been followed there will be no danger.

I like to plow quite deep where there is good depth of soil, eight inches at least, unless this brings the subsoil to the surface, which should not be done under any circumstance. As soon in the spring as the season has fairly opened, just as early as the soil will work up mellow, we harrow the land with a springtooth harrow (any other implement that will do the work thoroughly will do as well). There is not much likelihood of doing this part of the work too thoroughly, as it is much easier to properly fit the land before setting the plants than afterward. We generally harrow with the furrows first and then diagonally each way. I would then immediately follow with a heavy roller, or if you have no roller at hand, a plank drag (or "float" as we call it) heavily weighted will do as well. This firming of the soil is important as it is almost impossible to set plants properly if the soil is not reasonably level and firm at the surface.

MARKING OUT. This may be done in any manner that will give a very shallow straight mark to set by. A light sled marker that will make three or four marks at once is very handy and could be made by almost any one. The spacing of the rows will depend upon the method of growing chosen for your field.

IF FOR HILL CULTURE, which consists of growing the single plants, cutting off all runners as fast as made, which causes the plants to "stool out" or grow additional "crowns" which will each produce fruit stems, the rows should be from two and one-half to three feet apart and sixteen to eighteen inches in the row. If to be cultivated both ways or in check row then two or two and one-half feet would be about right.

I would recommend this method to all those who wish to grow fancy berries and are willing to give the extra culture needed. This system requires a rich or fertile soil: it certainly would not pay on poor soil. Then, too, only certain varieties seem adapted to this treatment. Sorts like Parker Earle, Marshall and others of this class, while those like Warfield, Michel, Crescent or Excelsior and other heavy runners, would prove disappointing.

THE HEDGE ROW is quite similar to hill culture. The rows should be from two and one-half to three feet and twenty to thirty inches in the row; the freer runners the greater distance. The first runners are turned into the row and held in place with soil until they have struck root, generally about every six or eight inches in nearly a straight row, later all extra runners are kept cut off. There are different implements which are manufactured for this purpose, but I think a good sharp hoe in the hands of an active workman will be fully as satisfactory as the machines. Plants grown by either of

these methods are claimed to remain healthy and fruitful for several seasons.

THE HALF MATTED ROW should be set about three and one-half feet apart and eighteen to twenty-four inches in the row. The runners are all kept off until about the middle of summer, then allowed to root until row is about one foot wide, after this all runners should be cut off. This should give a fine show for fruit.

THE MATTED ROW is the system adopted by the greatest majority of fruit growers, although without doubt other methods would prove more profitable. The rows are set four to four and one-half feet apart and plants from twenty to thirty inches in the row. The runners are all allowed to root, running the cultivator always in the same direction and narrowing it up as required. At times, if the season happens to be favorable to plant growth, and the soil is rich, almost the entire surface will be covered with plants. This method might be allowable on poor soil where fewer plants would be grown or with varieties that make few plants ordinarily, but if Michel, Warfield or other heavy runners are allowed to grow in this manner they will prove very disappointing from the fact that there will be many blank or barren plants. Varieties of this type would do better in half matted rows.

SETTING OUT. As to manner of setting the plants there are so many theories advanced which differ from mine that I feel rather backward about giving my method. But as it is very simple and requires no **special implement** to work with, using instead a **common spade** for opening the holes, and not requiring any very complicated movements in placing the plants in the soil, I will give what I consider the easiest as well as the best method. I am well aware that some **good authorities** condemn the use of the spade for this purpose, but it is and has been used in this community—which is one of the greatest strawberry sections of the state—for the last thirty years or more, and I do not think any one can show a more evenly perfect stand than we have in this region. I can show blocks of a number of acres with scarcely a plant missing.

The first operation is the opening of the holes, which is done just ahead of the setting, not leaving them to dry out. In doing this the operator proceeds along the row, thrusting the spade in the center of the mark already laid out, spacing equal distances according to methods chosen, quite close if to be grown in hills, and farther if for matted row.

This should be nearly to the depth of the spade and if the soil is properly prepared this will not require much effort, but if the soil should be very solid it will require some pressure of the foot to sink it to the proper depth.

The spade should be given a **slight** motion to right and then to left; when withdrawn if the conditions are right you will have a V-shaped opening which will readily receive the roots of the plant. Care should be taken not to **weave** the spade back and forth too much, as this tends to open too wide a space at the bottom of hole, making it hard to close properly and leaving a chance for air space, causing plants to dry out and die.

The greatest pains should be taken in getting the plants into the soil, and here is where you should place your most careful workmen; or better still do this part yourself, if possible. Have the plants set in a shallow basket or other receptacle, with the roots moistened—if the roots are very long they should be cut back to about three inches. The plant should be held by the upper part of the crown and placed in the spade opening at about the same depth it grew, which should bring the crown even with the surface; now let the operator press the soil firmly against the plant with a good, strong pressure of the foot, first on one side and

then on the other, being careful to see that the opening is entirely closed that air may not enter and dry out the roots.

CULTIVATION. As soon after setting as practicable the surface soil should be stirred very shallow, being careful not to disturb the roots of the plants, also not to cover up the crowns or heart of the plant, the latter will cause the plants to die, especially in damp weather, by rotting or smothering the crown. This early cultivation is essential for several reasons: First, to be sure that all the openings near the plant are filled, also to preserve moisture if the weather is dry by arresting evaporation through capillary attraction. This shallow cultivation should be kept up through the season, never allowing the surface to crust. There are a great many makes of cultivators which will do this work all right. Generally we use a one-horse steel frame with twelve or fourteen straight teeth. This simply pulverizes the surface, and one can work very close to the plants, but it is necessary to do some hand work with hoe in order to loosen all the surface and keep down weeds. The latter is very important, as one cannot successfully grow two crops on the ground at the same time.

Perhaps I should qualify this claim for shallow cultivation a bit by saying to treat the soil in this way only in dry seasons or on very light and dry soil, as if the season is wet or the soil low and heavy it becomes necessary to stir the soil deeper in order that it may dry out somewhat.

The blossoms should be pinched out of all spring-set plants, as it is not advisable to let them ripen fruit the first season, as it weakens the growth of the plants and is liable to kill them outright.

All runners should be cut off until about the first of July, when if matted row is wanted, the runners may be allowed to root until the desired row is obtained, after which all runners should be kept trimmed off.

MULCHING. As soon as the ground is frozen hard, generally about Christmas in this latitude, the entire surface should be lightly covered with straw, wild hay or other litter, being particular to have it free from grass and weed seeds as much as possible.

As soon as growth commences in the spring this covering should be taken nearly or entirely off the plants, but may be left between the rows as a mulch to preserve moisture, also to keep the fruit clean at picking time.



Number of Plants Required to Set One Acre.

Distance	Plants	Distance	Plants
1x1 foot.....	43,560	6x3 feet.....	2,420
2x1 foot.....	21,780	6x4 feet.....	1,815
2x2 feet.....	10,890	6x5 feet.....	1,452
3x1 foot.....	14,520	6x6 feet.....	1,210
3x2 feet.....	7,270	7x1 foot.....	6,222
3x3 feet.....	4,840	7x2 feet.....	3,111
4x1 foot.....	10,890	7x3 feet.....	2,074
4x2 feet.....	4,445	7x4 feet.....	1,555
4x3 feet.....	3,630	7x5 feet.....	1,244
4x4 feet.....	2,722	7x6 feet.....	1,037
5x1 foot.....	8,712	7x7 feet.....	888
5x2 feet.....	4,356	8x3 feet.....	1,815
5x3 feet.....	2,904	8x4 feet.....	1,361
5x4 feet.....	2,178	8x5 feet.....	1,089
5x5 feet.....	1,724	8x6 feet.....	905
6x1 foot.....	7,260	8x7 feet.....	777
6x2 feet.....	3,630	8x8 feet.....	680

STRAWBERRIES

All strawberry blossoms are either staminate—also called perfect—or pistillate, generally called imperfect.

The imperfect varieties, which are all marked (Imp.) in catalogue, should have a perfect variety, marked (Per.) set every third or fourth row to properly pollinize the blossoms of the imperfect sorts.

When the imperfect varieties are properly pollinized they are the most prolific, and there is no reason for any prejudice against them. Success depends in a great measure in getting fine, healthy plants, **strictly pure** and true to name. This we know our plants to be.

If by mail, add 10 cents per 25, 25 cents per 100, for postage. At thousand rates, by express or freight.

SOME NEW VARIETIES

NEW HOME—(Per.)—This was introduced last season by W. F. Allen of Maryland, from whom I procured my stock for setting, but I have not seen it in fruit. I will give his description of it:

"New Home. As late and large as Gandy, fruit a bright red color that does not lose its lustre and turn dark a long time after being picked. Uniformly large size, and the best keeping and shipping berry grown, Hoffman not excepted. Vigorous grower, and unlike Gandy, will produce a large crop on either high or low land. The fruit is so firm and keeping qualities so excellent, it does not need to be picked oftener than three times a week, when it will usually make 1,000 quarts or more per acre at each picking during the height of the season. Pickers are always anxious to pick these berries, and several have told me they could pick forty quarts or more per hour, and one man declares that he picked twenty quarts in twenty minutes. One of my little boys only seven years old picked thirty-seven quarts in two hours.

"I will have twenty acres of 'New Home' in fruit at Princess Anne, Md., this spring, 1905, and all are invited to come and see it. All who buy 1,000 or more plants this spring and will come and see this patch in fruit, and after seeing it, are not satisfied, may have every cent of their money back by signing an agreement not to grow any more of this variety and not to sell, give away, trade, or in any way dispose of any of the plants then in their possession. The 'New Home' is a berry that every berry grower who grows berries to ship cannot afford to be without. My own estimates of its worth can easily be determined from the fact that I grow no other variety for late fruit crop, as I consider it better than anything else that I can get for a late shipping berry, and I believe it will supersede the Gandy, (which is today more largely grown than any other variety in America) as soon as its great productiveness, uniform large size and unsurpassed carrying and keeping qualities become known."

I have several thousand plants of this variety to offer my customers this season, and will make the price low. \$5.00 per thousand.

COMMONWEALTH—(Per.)—Originated by Wm. H. Monroe of Massachusetts, who says of it:

"Commonwealth is the outcome of a desire and an effort to produce a berry which would perceptibly lengthen the strawberry season. In the Commonwealth we have a berry that is as large as the largest, as productive as any of the largest, as fine flavored, as solid, and

as dark colored as any. It is smooth (similar to the Jucunda in shape), and very juicy. It has a strong staminate blossom.

"It is late. On the 17th day of July, 1902, as good berries were picked as during its season; Marshall, Glen Mary and McKinley, side by side with it, being gone. The last berries were picked July 22d.

"The plant is a good strong grower, not so rank as the Marshall, hardy, shows no sign of rust, a fair plant maker, setting its plants at medium distance from the parent. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society, always ready to recognize special merit, awarded the Commonwealth first prize in competition July 5, 1902, and July 11, 1903."

J. J. H. Gregory, the well-known seedsman, says: "I saw the Commonwealth on the grounds of the originator, Mr. Wm. H. Monroe, and a grand sight it was. The berry is tremendously large (fourteen of those I picked filled a quart box). The berries are symmetrical in shape, and have a rich, glossy color. The flesh is dark red, nearly as dark as the Marshall. It is a great cropper, and appears to be hard fleshed enough to ship well. One of its most valuable characteristics is its lateness in maturing, for when I was there, July 2d, the large bed which had bushels of growing fruit had to be searched over very carefully to find a quart of ripe berries."

My stock of this variety is small, for while it is a very strong grower, it makes very few runners for propagating. Will sell while stock lasts at twenty-five for 50c, hundred \$1.50.

BEAVER.—(Per.)—This variety was originated by Mr. John F. Beaver of Dayton, Ohio, also the originator of Nic Ohmer, Kitty Rice, and several other good sorts.

M. Crawford sent the Beaver out two years ago as a premium, and the past season I reset all the plants that grew from my original plants and I have several thousand to offer for this season.

It is described as follows:

"The plant is a strong grower, of large size, perfectly healthy, sends out plenty of stout runners, has a perfect blossom and is a prolific bearer. Its season is medium. The fruit is large, roundish conical, and with the exception of an occasional berry, among the first to ripen, very uniform in shape and size. The color is bright glossy red. Before coloring, a beautiful white." Price, twenty-five, 30c; hundred, \$1.00.

STEVEN'S LATE CHAMPION.—(Per.)—I set this variety last spring for first time, and have not seen it in fruit.

The following is the originator's description:

"Very large, fine flavored, bright color, good shipper, a fine bed maker, a heavy yielder, fine foliage, ranging from twelve to fourteen inches high, with a good fruit stem. This berry averaged 7,556 quarts per acre in 1902, netting \$666.96 per acre; selling as high as 22 cents per quart in New York market last season. It has been tested on all kinds of soil, and will grow successfully where any strawberry will grow. It will stand a drouth better than any other berry ever grown in this section.

"Its name, 'Champion,' was given it by a lot of berry growers, some saying it would challenge the world.

"It ripens later than the Gandy Prize, and lasts until the Fourth of July any season. It has never shown any sign of rust. The cap, which is double, has always kept green until the last of the season."

My experience with this sort will bear out the description given, except with me the plant is not an **exceptionally strong** grower. However, it has made a good matted row of healthy looking plants, of good average size, and on rather light soil. I think it will be a valuable addition to our list of late varieties.

Twenty-five, 20c; hundred, 60c; thousand \$3.50.

EXTRA EARLY SORTS

CLIMAX—(Per.)—Originated in Maryland, and according to claims of originator, has given enormous yields of fine fruit.

It is described as an early sort, ripening with Michel's Early, averaging as large as Bubach, and of more perfect form, appearing as if each berry might have come from same mould; also is described as being very firm in texture and of good color, bright red. I have not seen this in fruit as yet, but when such growers as Hale and Allen recommend it, I have great confidence in its possibilities. Still, it is a fact that some varieties which do well in the South prove nearly failures in the North. While others of Southern origin are among our standards. I have only a small block growing of this sort, but they show up well. It is a moderate runner, but appears clean and healthy, making good growth on only moderately strong soil. I would recommend a trial of this sort.

The above was my last year's description. The call was so great for plants of this variety that I had nothing left to fruit, and finally had to send East for stock for my own setting, and owing to an unfavorable season we did not get a good stand, consequently my stock of this sort will be limited. Twenty-five, 20c; hundred, 60c; thousand, \$3.50.

LUTHER.—(Per.)—Or, August Luther, as some prefer to call it, was originated by Mr. A. Luther, of Missouri, and grown by him several seasons before it was offered for sale. The Ohio experiment station was first to call attention to it, giving the following report in 1897: "From A. Luther, perfect, unnamed seedling, plants vigorous and prolific, berries medium to large, conical, usually with long, slender point, light scarlet, flesh light red of good quality, valuable for its earliness. Is far more prolific than Michel's Early and far larger. Earlier, larger and more prolific than Rio. It is regarded as the best early variety tested at the United States Agricultural Station."



LUTHER

In former years I have headed my list of "extra earlies" with the Luther, and I still consider it the equal of any of our well tried sorts, and far superior to Michel's Early, Johnson's Early, or Palmer's varieties, which I have dropped from my list this season. I do not hesitate to recommend Luther as an early sort for either home use or market. Twenty-five, 15c; hundred, 50c; thousand, \$2.00.

FAIRFIELD.—(Per.)—This is one of the newer sorts, which I have not fully tested.

The originator describes it as follows: "The Fairfield is a chance seedling. I have grown this berry for several years, starting with one plant only, and have never seen any berry nearly its equal for earliness, large size, productiveness, color, quality and firmness.

Out of fifteen kinds covering twenty acres this was far ahead as a money-maker. Comparison of prices with other berries cannot be made very well, as they were all done except the very last picking when others began to pick. It has a very strong foliage and has never shown any sign of rust. It has large, perfect blossoms. It has been grown on light and heavy soil, and seems to do well on either. It roots deep and withstands dry weather better than most other kinds. This also enables it to bring a crop to perfection and hold the size up well at the last pickings, and I believe the berry will average about twice as large and double the quarts that Michel's Early will, and is three to five days earlier."

Like Climax, my beds of this sort were taken up so closely that I had very poor chance for testing its merits. The few berries which ripened under very unfavorable conditions were of fair size, and of good color, dark red, firm and of good quality. Twenty-five, 15c; hundred, 50c; thousand, \$3.00.

EXCELSIOR.—(Per.)—An extra early berry. Has given us a good crop of berries. Berry is dark red, of good size, one of the best shippers. It is a good plant maker. Plant healthy, blossom perfect. It is claimed to be a seedling of the Wilson crossed with Hoffman. Originated in Arkansas.

Some growers claim this as the best early market variety, and where dark colored, tart berries are wanted, this sort will surely please. Twenty-five, 15c; hundred, 50c; thousand \$2.00.

SECOND EARLY VARIETIES

BEDER WOOD.—(Per.)—This is generally conceded to be one of the very best early varieties for home use or market. It is a splendid grower, making a large number of strong runners. It has a perfect blossom and is **immensely productive**. Fruit of good size, light red, medium firmness and good quality. One of the best to plant with early blooming pistillate varieties.

I feel that we have not said enough in favor of this variety and that it has been neglected in our desire for something new. It certainly is a much better market berry than a lot of the newer sorts that are given lengthy descriptions and loudly praised. Its worst feature is its color, which is a little too light. I would recommend it as a reliable sort for market purposes.

While this sort could hardly be classed as a **firm or hard** berry, it has a peculiarly dry or spongy nature which enables shipping it long distances without injury. Twenty-five, 15c; hundred, 50c; thousand, \$2.00.

SPLENDID.—(Per.)—Originated at Sterling, Illinois. Plant a vigorous grower, equal to Warfield in this respect. Blossoms perfect. Berries are borne on tall fruit stalks and are large, firm, and of fine color. Ripens evenly all over, globular, very productive. Few, if any, blanks. No mistake can be made in using this variety to pollenize Warfield, Crescent and other pistillates. Early to midseason. Twenty-five, 15c; hundred, 50c; thousand \$2.50.

LOVETT.—(Per.)—No person need hesitate to plant this variety for either home use or market, as it succeeds generally in any soil or locality. It is one of the tough, hardy varieties that will never disappoint the grower. It has a perfect blossom and bears heavily. The fruit is from medium to large size, conical, firm and of good color and quality. One of the best to use as a pollenizer for pistillate sorts. Twenty-five, 15c; hundred, 50c; thousand, \$2.00.

CRESCENT.—(Imp.)—This is a very prolific berry, bearing profusely even under neglect. In growth it is very vigorous and hardy, and produces better if the vines are not allowed to mat. They should be thinned even if the hoe has to be used. Fruit colors on all sides at once. A great cropper; early. This has been rightly termed the lazy man's berry, as it seems to be able to thrive under neglect, although it readily responds to better treatment. This is perhaps the best variety for light and sandy soils. Twenty-five, 15c; hundred, 50c; thousand, \$2.00.

SENATOR DUNLAP.—(Per.)—This is comparatively new variety introduced by M. Crawford a few years ago, and is certainly a great acquisition to the list of standard sorts.



SENATOR DUNLAP

I think this might well be called a perfect flowered Warfield, as their habit of growth is almost identical and the fruit is quite similar in appearance. It is a very free runner, which becomes a fault on moist, rich soil unless the plants are kept thinned out. The introducer says: "We have the greatest confidence in this variety and believe that it will in the near future take its place among the more prominent stand-

ard kinds. The plant is almost perfect in its way. We have several times called attention to its toughness and ability to endure hardship. It is small, slim, very deep-rooted, and as great a runner as the Warfield. With us it has always proven very productive. The fruit is generally large, never of the largest size, however; is conical in form, regular, never misshapen, bright or slightly dark red, very glossy, firm, a splendid keeper and shipper, most excellent in quality, and one of the best canning berries we have ever known. In wet seasons and when too ripe the fruit is inclined to become "salvy" in texture. Its season is second early and it bears a long time."

I can only repeat what I have said in other seasons, that I consider this **one of the best** varieties that we have growing, either for home use or for market, and would urge all to surely include this in their list.

On rich, moist soil it is apt to set too many plants, and care must be taken to restrict this extra growth in order to get best results. Twenty-five 15c; hundred, 50c; thousand, \$2.00.

WARFIELD.—(Imp.)—It is not immensely large, but its great beauty, firmness, earliness, good flavor, productiveness and vigor, combined with good size, make it exceedingly popular. Ripens with Crescent and is superseding that variety for a reliable market berry. Without doubt there is more of this variety grown each year than of any other. Its popularity seems to be universal. It is a good plant maker, and we hold the price low on that account.

I think Warfield, with Senator Dunlap as a pollenizer, make a team that is hard to beat and would

stake my reputation as a strawberry grower on these varieties for profit.

Unlike Crescent, this variety will not do its best on light, sandy or gravelly soil, but should be planted on reasonably strong soil to assure best results. Twenty-five, 15c; hundred, 50c; thousand, \$2.00.

MONITOR.—(Per.)—"This magnificent berry, a product of southwestern Missouri, originated as a chance seedling in the orchard of Mr Z. T. Russell on a plot that formerly contained Crescent, Captain Jack and Cumberland. It has all the productiveness of the most productive Crescent, the beautiful, vigorous foliage of the Captain Jack, and is very much larger and more firm than the Cumberland. It is a fine plant maker, the foliage being so luxuriant that the berries never suffer from the hot sunshine as does the Clyde at times. In size it is much larger than either of its supposed parents. It is a perfect flower, being unusually rich in pollen. It ripens with Crescent and just ahead of Bubach. It seems to do equally well on any soil, except it does not require manure on ordinary land."

This has not proven very satisfactory with me, as it seems to make too many plants on the ground and berries are inclined to be soft. I have only a limited amount to offer. Twenty-five, 15c; hundred, 50c; thousand, \$2.50.



MIDSEASON TO LATER VARIETIES

BUBACH.—(Imp.)—Fruit large and handsome, roundish, conical, bright scarlet, moderately firm, of fair quality. Plant a strong grower with a large healthy foliage and very productive. Succeeds on light or heavy soil. Desirable for home use or near market. One of the best. Season early to medium. This is an old standby and is deservedly popular. In plant growth it is vigorous, but does not throw out excess of runners, hence it is best grown in hedge or half-matted row.

For several seasons I have run short of this variety, but this season I have a heavier planting of Bubach and hope to be able to supply all demands. I recommend it as **one of the best** large berries for nearby market. Twenty-five, 20c; hundred, 60c; thousand, \$3.50.

CLYDE.—(Per.)—This variety has been credited with very large yields, but in many localities it is falling into disfavor because of its scant foliage—not enough to shade the berries from the hot sun. It is a good variety to try, and if it succeeds on your soil, no other will equal it in productiveness. The color of the berries is not very good, but immense productiveness of very large berries holds its place among the standards. Neither drouth nor cold effects the plant. It makes but few runners, but plants are very large.

Our stock of this sort is limited this season. Twenty-five, 15c; hundred, 50c; thousand, \$3.00.

CHALLENGE.—(Per.)—"The Challenge was originated at Breckenridge, Missouri, about nine years ago by Mr. J. R. Peck. We have fruited it three years, and found only one defect. Late in the season with us some specimens have the end cleft.* This tendency does not manifest itself early in the season when the very largest specimens are perfected. It appears to be a local characteristic, as Mr. Peck has never noticed it. The plant is very large, healthy, and a fair runner. After bearing, however, it scarcely sends out any runners. As a bearer we believe it will equal Parker Earle, Haverland or any other of the famously productive varieties. The fruit is of immense size, fairly regular in

form and never misshapen. In form it somewhat resembles the Parker Earle, but is almost as broad across the middle as it is long, is slightly flattened, has a neck and a rounded point. In color it is dark red, glossy, and the color extends well into the fruit. The quality is excellent. But it is on the score of firmness and power to resist drouth that it will surpass the other large, productive market berries. Few varieties have been tried by drouth before introduction as the Challenge was at its home in Missouri last summer."—M. Crawford.

I have fruited Challenge in a small way for several seasons, and have found it to be an unusually handsome berry, large and generally of perfect form, with rich, dark red color. A good variety for either the amateur or professional grower. Twenty-five, 20c; hundred, 60c; thousand, \$3.50.

DORNAN—(Per.)—(Uncle Jim). Introduced season of 1902 by Flansburgh & Peirson as Uncle Jim, but later the State Horticultural Society changed the name to "Dornan," after the discoverer, J. F. Dornan of Glenn, Michigan, who has fruited it for several seasons.

"The plant is large and healthy, a strong grower, making a good row of well-rooted stocky plants. The berries are very large, heart shaped and uniform, beautiful and attractive. Flesh red when fully ripe. An excellent canner and a most desirable shipper. The variety has a perfect blossom and is wonderfully productive. Mr. Dornan states that it will stand up and pick for from four to five weeks, and produce twice as many cases per acre as any other variety. Season medium to late. We wish to say we have grown and tested over 200 named varieties besides other hundreds of unnamed seedlings, and we consider the Uncle Jim the finest of them all."—Introducers.

Plants of this variety are always in such great demand that I have never been able to give it a fair test in way of fruiting, but the past spring we had parts of a few rows that were on low, heavy soil, which were skipped by the diggers. Some of these plants were simply immense, and at fruiting time were one mass of berries, and nearly all **big ones**, too. The only fault that we, as "plant grower," find with the Dornan is that they do not make plants enough, while the few runners that do root are so large that they are almost unwieldy in packing. Of course, this is no detriment to the purchaser, but it tends to keep the price higher than it would otherwise be. We have a fair stock for this season's trade, and would urge all to test it on their own soil. Twenty-five, 20c; hundred, 60c; thousand, \$3.50.

ERNIE.—(Per.)—Originated by Dr. S. Maudlin of Bridgman, or rather found by him as a seedling, growing wild. He watched it and carefully tested it several years before offering it to the public. It was named in honor of the doctor's daughter. I will give part of the introducer's description:

"Immensely productive of medium to large, dark, glossy berries of fine shape and good quality. Has rather a tough skin and firm texture, which makes it a leader for long distance shipping and canning purposes."

Commences to ripen with second earlies and continues in bearing for long season.

Our State Experimental Sub-Station at South Haven has given it a good report, calling it one of the best on trial. From my own experience I can recommend a trial of this sort. Twenty-five, 15c; hundred, 50c; thousand, \$3.00.

GLEN MARY.—"This variety, introduced by me in the spring of 1896, is today one of the leading standard varieties of the country. It has proven especially valuable in New England and the West. Its beautiful color, large size and immense productiveness make it a general

favorite. Its plants are large and long-rooted, and the fruit is firm enough to make a good shipping berry, its quality is good enough to make it sell. For size it is at the head of the procession. I would say, however, that it doesn't do as well in the South as in the North and West. The demand for Glen Mary plants has always exceeded the supply."—W. F. Allen.

While this is not a strongly staminate bloomer, it furnishes pollen enough to fertilize its own bloom, although it would not do to set with others as a pollinizer. I have a good stock of this variety. Twenty-five, 15c; hundred, 50c; thousand, \$3.00.

GREENVILLE.—(Imp.)—Considered by many an improvement on Bubach, especially in point of firmness and vigor of plant, having also a fine color. Has been favorably reported from nearly every experimenter in small fruits in the country. A fine variety. Twenty-five, 15c; hundred, 50c; thousand \$2.50.

HAVERLAND.—(Imp.)—This is one of the best early market sorts, and seems to do well in all sections. It makes a thrifty plant growth. Berries are large and of a peculiar longish shape, though very regular and even, holding out well to the end of the season. The color is rather **light** red, which may be considered a fault by some, but they make such a handsome appearance in box or basket that they nearly all sell for top price in market. About the only weak point I have discovered in the Haverland is that the fruit stems are tall and unable to stand up under the weight of fruit as it ripens, consequently they should be mulched with straw to keep them from the dirt. This peculiarity of growth makes fine picking, as the berries lay out in sight requiring no movement of the vines to find them. Another good point in their favor is the ability to withstand frost at blooming time, often bearing a full crop of perfect fruit when other sorts are badly damaged. There is such a demand for plants of this variety that the supply nearly always fails. Twenty-five, 15c; hundred, 50c; thousand, \$3.00.

MARIE.—(Imp.)—"Beyond doubt the most prolific and profitable berry in existence today. In yield we will put it up against any new or old variety. In point of beauty and general appearance when placed on sale it has no equal. It was grown from seed of Crescent fertilized with Cumberland in 1892. As a seedling it showed great promise. We planted for field culture as soon as sufficient number of plants were obtained, and as yet have failed to detect any weak points in either fruit or plant of this grand variety. The plants are good growers, making plenty of runners for a good crop, and show no signs of disease. The blossom is imperfect, season same as Bubach and Haverland. Equally as large as Bubach, Glen Mary or Brandywine, and yielding with any variety in our 40-acre fruit plantation. Besides, it is the most attractive in appearance when picked and ready for market of any in our entire collection. The berries are round as a ball, dark crimson in color, flesh dark and quality first class, holding up in size to the very last picking."—Introducer.

This variety I have not fruited. Plants look fine and healthy. Twenty-five, 20c; hundred, 60c; thousand, \$3.50.

NEW YORK.—(Per.)—Fruit large, conical, deep red color, light red flesh, moderately firm and good quality. Plants large, healthy and productive. Midseason. Twenty-five, 20c; hundred 60c; thousand, \$3.50.

NICK OHMER.—(Per.)—"This variety is no longer an experiment. We fruited about half an acre this season and in our field of more than sixty acres it was one of the very best in size, color and firmness. The plant is faultless, a strong grower, and makes fruit stems very large that hold the fruit well up from the ground. It therefore does not need mulching. When perfectly ripe it is of a beautiful carmine color, and

when packed in crates is very attractive. An excellent shipper, and will surely suit the fancy trade. Berries run in size from large to the very largest, and will always demand a high price when fancy stock is desired. The flavor is delicious."—Harrison.

Twenty-five, 15c; hundred, 50c; thousand, \$3.00.

OOM PAUL.—(Per.)—The introducer claims this to be one of the largest strawberries grown; claiming that six berries filled a quart box. Supposed to be a seedling of Bubach pollenized with Jessie, and takes the form and shape of Jessie. It is also claimed that last pickings never run small, as so many sorts do. I have not fruited this on my own soil, but have seen it in fruit, and while it did not show **enormously** large, it was above average in size. Twenty-five, 20c; hundred, 75c.

PARSONS' BEAUTY.—(Per.)—From M. Crawford's catalogue: "From the standpoint of the commercial grower this comes very near being a perfect variety. It is a healthy, luxuriant grower, makes plenty of runners and is an abundant bearer. The fruit is large, of regular conical form, never misshapen, very uniform in shape and size, bright red, firm and very attractive. It holds out in size better than most varieties. In fact, it is superior in every way except that it is a little tart—just right for canning"

Twenty-five, 20c; hundred, 60c; thousand, \$3.50.

POCOMOKE.—(Per.)—The originator says: "Originated near Pocomoke river; was found growing where there had been some Wilson and Sharpless strawberries dumped, and is supposed to be a seedling of the old Wilson crossed by the Sharpless. The berry is round, conical, and resembles the old Wilson, but is much larger. One of the best varieties in existence, not only for its enormous productiveness, but on account of its beauty, adaptability to all soils, its foliage enduring the dry, hot weather (which quality is rare with some varieties), its large size, its deep red color, its firmness, its high flavor. The plant is a strong, robust grower, with deep roots and lots of them, perfect blossoms and is an enormous yielder of large red berries. It ripens evenly and is one of the best shippers yet introduced."

This proves to be one of the **very best** sorts we have on the list, and I do not hesitate to recommend it either for home or for market.

Twenty-five, 15c; hundred, 50c; thousand, \$3.00.

SEAFORD.—(Imp.)—A variety from Delaware, exhibiting such fine qualities that it is bound to become popular. It excels the Bubach, which it equals in size and quality; is far more productive and sufficiently firm for market. It is deep, glossy crimson, quality good. The plant is exceptionally vigorous, with foliage that endures the hot sun to a wonderful degree.

I feel sure that this variety has been neglected and that if it was better known it would take the place of some that are more highly lauded. It really is a fine fruit for either home use or market, and I would urge a trial of it. Twenty-five, 15c; hundred, 50c; thousand, \$3.00.

WM. BELT.—(Per.)—From M. Crawford's catalogue: "Introduced by us about eleven years ago. We might describe it by saying that it has every good characteristic save one—it is rather subject to rust. Although its single failing is well known it is extensively planted by a large number for its many excellencies. We have seen it produce berries over nine inches in circumference in sixty days from the time it was transplanted. The plant is very large and sends out plenty of strong runners. It is very productive.

"The fruit is very large, and usually of regular roundish, conical form. Under high culture the first berry on the stem—the king berry—is quite apt to be cox-combed, but all that follow are of beautiful form. The color is bright glossy red, and the flavor delicious. Season, medium."

Twenty-five, 15c; hundred, 50c; thousand, \$3.00.

LATE TO VERY LATE VARIETIES

AROMA.—(Per.)—"I shall head the list of late varieties with this sort as I think all things considered it is entitled to the front rank. In plant growth this variety is near perfection, being of good, bright color and very healthy foliage. Have never seen it rust on my place. While fruit is quite similar to Gandy, the growth is very different, making fewer plants and stronger ones. The berries are large to very large, and hold up well to end of season.

"It has been claimed to produce twice as much fruit as Gandy, but I would hardly think it probable, where both were grown under same conditions. The quality of fruit is good, the color of berry is against it where dark colored fruit is the standard of excellence, as it is more like Gandy inclined to be light. I can personally recommend this sort to any one wanting a late market berry."

The above was my last year's description and I wish to repeat that it is the **leader** of all late berries that I have tested for market purpose.

If large, bright colored berries, late in season are an object to you, then try Aroma and you will be pleased. Twenty-five, 15c; hundred, 50c; thousand, \$3.00.

BRANDYWINE.—(Per.)—This has proved so satisfactory with all who have grown it that it is consequently in large demand. It is comparatively new and of great value by reason of its productiveness, large size, beauty and good quality, which renders it especially desirable for the home garden. The berries are glossy crimson, very handsome, firm and solid, excellent in quality, with fine aromatic flavor. The berries color all over evenly and retain a good size to the last, ripening in succession and every berry maturing fully. Plant is remarkably vigorous, hardy and exceedingly productive, and its foliage is large, clean and healthy. The amateur will delight in such a superb variety, which with his good soil and careful culture, will give him magnificent returns. Midseason to late. It is also an excellent pollinizer for midseason to late pistillates. Twenty-five, 15c; hundred, 50c; thousand, \$3.00.

GANDY.—(Per.)—Description taken from J. T. Lovett's catalogue: "Introduced by me in 1888, and now more largely grown by far than any other variety—beyond doubt there were more quarts of berries of this variety marketed in the United States during the past few years than of all other varieties of the strawberry put together. It ripens late to very late, and the berries are large to very large, bluntly conical, of the firmest texture and bright flame-colored—which color they retain until they decay; but in flavor it is rather acid and not of the highest quality. It is very nearly perfect in vigor and growth of plant yet it is but a moderately productive variety, except under high culture and upon very moist land. It originated in a meadow in South Jersey and its peculiarities are its preference for very moist land and the fact that it usually yields more bountifully the second than the first year. Of special value for canning."

Twenty-five, 15c; hundred, 50c; thousand, \$2.50.

RIDGEWAY.—(Per.)—Plant large and stocky; makes a large number of strong healthy plants; leaf large, broad, heavy and dark green. Blossoms perfect. a good pollinizer for pistillate varieties, berry large, form nearly round, color crimson, firm, will stand shipping to distant market, quality good. Will command good prices. Same season as Gandy and much better cropper with me. Shipping the berries to Chicago, they attracted the attention of our commission merchant who claimed it was the finest strawberry he had seen on the market. The one defect I have found in them is the

toughness of the stem making it hard to pick without slipping the calyx or hull. Twenty-five, 15c; hundred, 50c; thousand, \$3.00.

SAMPLE.—(Imp.)—This I consider the best of the late sorts yet introduced. The halftone showing a stem of green berries was taken from nature and at a time when most early sorts had finished ripening their fruit, while the Sample were just beginning to color; as I remember, there was only one fully ripe berry on the stem. This tends to show the lateness of the variety.



SAMPLE

This was not an exceptionally large cluster, but just a fair average as taken from a plot given ordinary field culture without any manuring or other special treatment.

The introducer says: "Large size and fine quality; quite firm; continues a long time in fruit. The berries are large to the last. For the marketmen it is the best strawberry ever grown. I have nothing in my grounds that will begin to fruit like it. It will yield as many berries as the Haverland and will average as large as the Bubach. Colors all over at once. A berry that will do that is the best one yet found. There is not a weak spot in it. Foliage perfect, fruit perfect."

Every year Sample seems to increase in favor and the demand for plants always exceeds the supply. The past season was no exception and we had to dig every plant we had growing and still were unable to fill all orders. We had meant to plant heavier of this sort this year, but sold ourselves shorter than we had expected, con-

sequently were unable to set the acreage we had desired. However, we have a fair stock of well rooted, healthy plants, but would advise placing your orders early if you wish to be sure of this variety.

I clip the following from L. J. Farmer's catalogue: "It is rather dangerous to plant many acres of Sample because in a good season they are liable to flood the market especially if your neighbors do the same. The quality of Sample is not very good and the color is a little less attractive, nevertheless it is a dangerous competitor for other varieties of the same season and I had rather have several acres of them fruiting than to have my neighbors have them."

Twenty-five, 15c; hundred, 50c; thousand, \$3.00.

UNCLE SAM.—(Per.)—This new seedling berry originated in Ohio, and is a promising sort. The introducer's description is as follows: "Large to very large, will average larger than Bubach; ripens with the Bubach, but has a much longer season, a perfect bloom and is much more prolific. Have picked Uncle Sam berries as early as May 22 and on July 5, of the same year, picked berries one and one-half inches in diameter. There are no green ends, buttons or nubbins on first year's fruiting. Color red, quality delicious, foliage strong and vigorous; berries of Uncle Sam can be picked two weeks after most other berries are gone."

It is a good grower and free runner. I would advise a test of this variety. Twenty-five, 20c; hundred, 75c.

WORDS OF APPRECIATION

Dear Sir:—We received the plants Saturday evening, 22d, and set them yesterday, 24th. They seemed to be in fine condition, for which we can thank you. We also desire to express our appreciation of your kindness in sending the extra plants.

I shall take great pleasure in recommending your firm to all my friends.

Very respectfully yours,

Zionsville, Ind.

P. K. HESSONG.

Crofton, B. C., April 16, 1905.

Sir:—I received the plants in very good condition, and am much obliged. The express and duty charges came to \$12.60. This was high, but I am well satisfied.

Yours sincerely,

I. S. BEVINS.

Middletown, Ind., April 26, 1905.

Dear Sir:—The 1,300 strawberry plants that you shipped the 22nd arrived here the 25th. It is needless to say that they are fine plants. They beat my expectations—finer roots I never saw. Oh, well, that is the way you always do. If I live I will come again. I don't believe in running after strange gods when you are doing well enough. When you once get a customer, he is always a customer. No one can deal fairer than you have done with me. I am sorry I can't plant them out. It is raining here, the ground is soaked. Say, I will tell you how I set out plants, and they all grow. I use an axe; I chop in the ground and wiggle the handle till I get open space enough to insert the roots. Try it.

N. B. THOMPSON.

Dear Sir:—The plants arrived in splendid condition April 20th. I cannot thank you too much for your open-handed generosity. Any order I may have in the future will be sent to you.

Respectfully,

Rantoul, Ill.

MRS L. S. Boise.

RASPBERRIES

Culture.—Any soil that will produce good field crops is suitable for raspberries. Pulverize the ground thoroughly and manure liberally. The red or sucker variety should be planted in rows six feet apart, with the plants three feet apart in the rows, requiring 2,400 plants per acre.

The cap varieties for field culture should be planted in rows seven feet apart with the plants three feet six inches apart in rows; requiring 1,725 plants per acre. In garden culture plant four feet apart each way.

Our customers will find our plants well rooted and first-class in every particular. No root gall or other disease.

If to be sent by mail, add 15 cents per twenty-five, 50 cents per hundred; at thousand rates, by express or freight only.

* * *

RED OR SUCKER VARIETIES



THE RUBY RED Raspberry

"This grand variety was originated at Marlborough, N. Y., and is a seedling of the well known variety "Marlboro." It is a strong grower of large, hardy canes, and a good plant maker. It ripens with the earliest and continues picking a long season. Its fruit is large, bright red in color, exceedingly firm and of a good flavor. It stands shipment long distances, being shipped daily from this point to Boston through its whole season. It has been grown commercially for seven years, and today stands ahead of all others as a berry for the grower to plant with profit."—Originator's description.

This is a **new** variety which I set last spring for the first.

I am not able to say much regarding the fruit from my limited experience, but in growth of cane they are up to claims of originator, being strong and very healthy, holding their foliage until killed by frost. The stock of plants of this sort is limited and I will quote as follows. Twenty-five, 50c; hundred, \$1.50.

EARLY KING.—This new variety is coming to the front rapidly. Among its many points of excellence are these: Extreme earliness, canes strong growing and hardy, never having winter killed since its introduction. Very prolific bearer of large, firm and bright colored fruit. I would recommend it as best **early red raspberry**. Twenty-five, 35c; hundred, \$1.00; thousand, \$8.00.

CUTHBERT or QUEEN OF THE MARKET.—A remarkably strong, hardy variety. Stands the northern winds and southern summers equal to any. Berry very large sometimes measuring three inches around; conical, rich crimson, very handsome, and so firm they can be shipped hundreds of miles by rail in good condition. Flavor is rich, sweet and luscious. The leading market variety for main crop. Twenty-five 30c; hundred, 60c; thousand, \$4.50.

MILLER RED RASPBERRY.—The bush is a stout, healthy, vigorous grower, not quite so tall as the Cuthbert, rather more stocky and dwarfish. It is well calculated to hold up the immense crops of fruit with which it loads itself. The introducer claims: Extreme hardiness, as productive as any; one of the earliest to ripen; an excellent shipper; of good quality and attractive color. Twenty-five, 30c; hundred, 60c; thousand, \$4.00.

* * *

BLACK OR CAP VARIETIES

These are all Propagated from Tips.

CUMBERLAND.—This has been named the “**Business Blackcap**” by the introducers, and has been loudly praised by all who have grown it. It is a very large berry of fine flavor, rich and sweet, and of jet black color with slight bloom. The cane is of extreme hardi-



ness, very strong growing and free from anthracnose. In other seasons I have praised this sort as the **best** black raspberry for either home use or market, but the past season was very wet and rainy at picking time and while all late varieties were more or less water soaked, Cumberland seemed about the poorest both as to flavor and firmness. If this had been my first and only experience with the variety I should have condemned it as worthless, but we know that in ordinary seasons it is fine.

Twenty-five, 40c; hundred, \$1.25; thousand, \$10.00.

GREGG.—The Michigan Experiment Station says of this variety in their 1903 report: “Gregg is the most popular blackcap grown and adapts itself to almost any condition. With good culture there are few superior. The canes are strong, productive, but not quite hardy; berries are attractive and of choice quality. Twelve

berries weighing one ounce as compared with Ohio thirty to the ounce."

My experience is that Gregg is quite hardy on well drained soil, but does not love wet feet and winter kills badly on wet ground. The berries are covered with a whitish blue bloom which in its first dissemination was mistaken for mould or mildew and hindered the sale of fruit on the market; but since becoming better known this sort is very popular in all sections, and I do not hesitate to class it as the **best** late market sort.

Twenty-five, 35c; hundred, 85c; thousand, \$6.50.

KANSAS.—For a good second early blackcap there is nothing better than this. It possesses all the valuable attributes of a profitable market sort, and its large size and attractive appearance insures for it always a ready sale and good prices. The fruit is nearly as large as the Gregg and with much less bloom, handsome, firm and of fine quality. Its canes are of strong growth, entirely hardy and prolific; with tough healthy, clean foliage. Its season is about second early—later than Souhegan, but much earlier than Gregg.

Twenty-five, 35c; hundred, 85c; thousand, \$6.50.

CONRATH.—Resembles Gregg in many ways, but is much earlier and is firm, sweet and good—maintaining its large size to the last picking. The canes are of iron-clad hardness, very prolific, and make a strong, healthy growth. It ripens early.

Twenty-five, 35c; hundred, 85c; thousand, \$6.50.

* * *

PURPLE CAP

HAYMAKER.—"The Haymaker is a purple cap, not so dark as Columbian or Shaffer, and much larger and firmer than either of those varieties, never crumbles, and stands up well for shipping. Sample crates have

HAYMAKER"

THE NEW
RASPBERRY



been shipped to distant points with entire satisfaction. It is a berry to grow for either home use or market. The originator has found it the **most profitable berry** ever raised for market, and has never yet been able to supply the local demand. So much of a favorite has the Haymaker become that local growers have said that it ruined the sale of other varieties. Very popular as a **canning berry**. Many orders for berries for this purpose are placed a year in advance. One writer located near a canning factory has thus written: "If anyone about here had several acres of it in bearing he could dispose of the entire crop to good advantage to the canning factory."

"We have had Haymaker on our own grounds fruiting for three seasons, and find it the most prolific of any variety ever grown. The past season we picked

from one-fourth acre of one year plants 50 bushels of fruit which sold in the Dayton market from \$3.00 to \$3.75 per bushel. We advise each and everyone of our customers to try this valuable new sort."—Introducer.

This is perhaps the best of purple sorts. Being such a strong grower we find it quite hard to propagate, and the price has to be held high for this reason.

Twenty-five, 40c; hundred, \$1.50; thousand, \$12.50.

CARDINAL.—This is a new variety of Shaffer type and is claimed to be superior to either Shaffer or Columbian, both in hardiness of cane and productiveness. It originated in Kansas and the introducer claims it has stood a temperature of thirty-five degrees below zero without injury. It also withstands drouth and heat as well, holding its foliage, which is described as thick, short, broad and deeply wrinkled, dark green in color, until the severe cold of December. It is a very strong grower, with bright red bark and very few small thorns. It propagates from tip same as a black cap. The berries large, dark red, firm as to texture, with an agreeable, pure, rich flavor which is brought to its highest perfection when canned or cooked in pies. Their season is rather late and they hold on well.

After fruiting this sort I am somewhat disappointed in its behavior. It is not as prolific as Columbian and not much different as to quality. It seems to partake a little more of the **red raspberry** type than either Shaffer or Columbian. This will meet the wants of those who object to the suckering of red varieties.

Twenty-five, 30c; hundred, \$1.00; thousand, \$9.00.

COLUMBIAN.—The Columbian is a new variety of the Shaffer type, of remarkable vigor and productiveness. It is hardy and propagates from tips. Fruit very large, often an inch in diameter, shape somewhat conical, color dark red; bordering on purple; adheres firmly to the stem and will dry on the bush if not picked; seeds small and deeply imbedded in a rich, juicy pulp with a distinct flavor of its own, making it a most delicious table berry.

I consider it much better than Shaffer on account of its hardiness and vigor of cane.

Twenty-five, 30c; hundred, \$1.00; thousand, \$9.00.

Certificate of Nursery Inspection.

No. 627.

This is to certify that I have examined the Nursery Stock and premises of C. E. Whitten, Bridgman, Michigan and find them apparently free from dangerously contagious tree and plant diseases. This certificate to be void after July 31, 1906.

L. R. TAFT,

State Inspector of Nurseries and Orchards
Agricultural College, Mich., Oct. 4, 1905.

BLACKBERRIES

Should be planted in rows six or seven feet apart and three to five feet in the rows. Keep the ground light and rich. Pinch the canes back when they have reached the height of from two to three feet.

If to be sent by mail add 15 cents per twenty-five or 50 cents per hundred for postage.

My plants are all healthy and free from disease.

ELDORADO.—I head the list with this variety as I think it is entitled to that distinction. It having proved to be the hardiest in cane of any of the larger berries that I have tested. It is free from **Orange Rust** or other disease, medium early in season, especially adapted to the home garden as it is large, juicy and of good flavor and without the hard core of some varieties. It will also sell well in market, as it is jet black and holds



its color well. This is becoming a very popular sort and the supply of plants is limited, not nearly enough to supply the demand.

Each season adds to the popularity of this variety. Last winter was very hard on all fruit stock, some varieties being killed outright where unprotected; while Eldorado came through without protection, alive to the tips.

I recommend it to all wanting a hardy sort.

Twenty-five, 40c; hundred, \$1.50; thousand, \$12.00.

EARLY KING.—An extra early blackberry, exceedingly hardy variety of great merit. Needs no winter protection, always producing large crops. Canes of a strong growth, as hardy as Snyder and very prolific. It is much larger than Early Harvest and its delicious

sweetness renders it of special value for home use or market. It is also free from double bloom and other disease, and will go through hard spring frost in blossoming time without injury. Those who have tried this variety are well pleased.

Twenty-five, 35c; hundred, \$1.25; thousand, \$10.00.

SNYDER.—Very popular for the North and Northwest on account of its extreme hardiness; wonderfully productive, size medium, fruit juicy and sweet, without the hard core of many sorts, canes remarkably strong and thrifty. Strong sucker plants.

Twenty-five, 30c; hundred, \$1.00; thousand, \$8.00.

Root cutting plants: Twenty-five, 35c; hundred, \$1.25; thousand, \$9.00.

MINNEWASKI.—This is a comparatively new variety, which is recommended for the Northern grower, being hardy in cane and bud. Its manner of growth is similar to the old Lawton, and the fruit much resembles that variety. Season is very late, often lasting until caught by frosts. Twenty-five, 30c; hundred, \$1.00; thousand, \$8.00.

WILSON'S EARLY.—Of good size, very early beautiful dark color, of sweet excellent flavor and very productive. Ripens the whole crop nearly together.

Twenty-five, 25c; hundred, 75c; thousand, \$6.50.

EARLY HARVEST.—Is one of the earliest in cultivation; fruit medium size and fine quality; an enormous bearer.

Twenty-five, 25c; hundred, 60c; thousand, \$5.00.

KIND WORDS

Dear Sir:—We do not know whether you are in the habit of selling plants in the fall. If so, would like your prices for the following: 1,000 Cuthbert raspberry, 500 Early King raspberry, 500 Eldorado blackberry, 400 Kansas blackcap, 200 Conrath blackcap. To be received by us not later than Nov. 1, 1905. The plants received from you last spring have made a fine growth and are apparently perfectly healthy.

Yours,

Irvington, New Jersey.

DURAND BROS.

Dear Sir:—Your shipment of plants on March 30th received April 2d in splendid condition. Many thanks,

C. E.

Yours truly,

Nevada, Mo.

F. C. HUSTON.

Dear Sir:—Plants received, all O. K.

Yours truly,

North Whitefield, Me.

M. A. POTTER.

Dear Sir:—My plants arrived today, and a better lot of plants I never got. They are all right. Thanks.

Mystic, Iowa.

A. J. MASTERS.

Dear Sir:—Plants came on time and in good shape. Set them the day after they were received and they are looking fine. Many thanks for your liberality in sending extras.

Respectfully,

Barry, Ill., April, 23, 1905.

G. W. CAREY.

Dear Sir:—The plants came through in fine shape. They were the best I have ever bought yet. We were very well pleased with them in every way.

Yours respectfully,

HOWARD L. TRIBBLE.

Ashboro, Ind., May 1, 1905.

DEWBERRIES.

There is a great diversity in methods given for the cultivation of this fruit. Some say train to stakes or wires; others to let lie on ground and grow at will, while still others advise cutting off all the growth to the ground immediately after fruiting, then allowing the bush to form for the next season's crop. I have never tried this latter method, but the Lucretia is such a rampant grower (often running 12 to 15 feet) that I have no doubt it would make plenty of wood before the growing season ended. This would be the **easiest** way to grow, if successful, as it would be very little work to clean out a field after fruiting as compared to having to work amongst the new vines if they should be left from early spring. Of course the ground would have to be kept cultivated well while this growth was being made especially in **dry** location or season. I will also give the method described by J. W. Austin, of Texas, the originator of Austin Dewberry. He says: "Select rather poor **clay**, or mixed soil, is best. A rich deep soil is all right for blackberries, but dewberries will bear two or three times as many large fine berries on their natural kind of soil, clay or clay mixed. Plant 18 inches apart in row and rows four feet apart in well prepared soil. Cultivate shallow to keep land sufficiently clean. Trimming is very important. First year continue to clip ends of vines off when ten or twelve inches long. Continue this through first summer which makes a round or bushy plant thick with firm fruit buds, which will bear a good paying crop the next year after being set out. Now note this carefully, when blooms are dropping and fruit begins to form clip off the new sprouts on the plants four or five inches from the ground on crown of plants, which will be from eight to twelve inches long at this time. Do this twice while fruit is growing and ripening as it keeps this growth out of the way of pickers and causes so much more substance to go into the fruit. Soon after fruit is gathered, clip out all vines that bore fruit, close to crown, and each season keep the plants rounded up same as first year, remembering to hoe and cultivate to keep land around plants clean. Planting on clay or mixed soil, close planting, close trimming and clean culture are the special features in growing dewberries successfully. I advise close planting because close pruning is necessary. The roots penetrate nearly straight down very deep into the soil, hence are not broken to cause suckers to come up like blackberries do. It is advisable to ridge the row up somewhat in cultivating also to scatter straw about the plants to keep the berries clean."

LUCRETIA.—This is counted as the **standard** of all dewberries, is earlier than the earliest blackberry and as large as the largest of them. The canes are of great hardiness and exceedingly prolific, thriving everywhere, of slender trailing habit and entirely free from disease and insect attacks. The fruit is large and handsome, jet black, rich and melting; ships well and keeps well. We picked these berries the past season with the raspberries, bringing \$2.00 to \$2.50 per sixteen-quart crate in Chicago market. I would advise my friends all to try at least a few of them in their gardens.

Twenty-five, 35c; hundred, \$1.00; thousand, \$7.50.

AUSTIN'S IMPROVED.—An early variety of excellent quality and large yield. While the berries are not quite so firm as Lucretia they ripen fully a week earlier and for this reason it is a desirable sort to grow with Lucretia thus lengthening the season. Although a Southern variety it is extremely hardy and productive.

Twenty-five, 35c; hundred, \$1.00; thousand, \$7.50.

CURRANTS

A cool, moist location is best for this fruit, and for this reason succeeds admirably when planted by a stone wall or fence; being benefited by partial shade. Plant in rows four feet apart, and the plants three feet apart in the rows. Keep the ground mellow and free from weeds and grass, using fertilizer copiously. Mulching is necessary for the best returns.

LONDON MARKET.—

Of English origin. As compared with Victoria it is larger, more productive, much stronger grower, less infested with borers and retains its foliage until frost comes. It has produced twice the amount of fruit the Victoria did under same conditions; a very strong and upright grower. Strong plants. Dozen, 60 cents; hundred, \$3.00.

VICTORIA.—Large bright red; bunches extremely long, berries medium size, of excellent quality. Good erect grower. Very productive. Ripens late. Strong plants. Dozen, 60 cents; hundred, \$3.00.

WILDER.—A remarkable variety, for which we predict great popularity, both for table and market. One of the strongest growers and most productive. Bunch and berries very large, bright, attractive red color, even when dead ripe; hangs on bushes in fine condition for handling as late as any known variety. Compared with the celebrated Fays, is equal in size, with longer bunch, better in quality, with much less acidity; ripens at same time, continues on bush much longer; fully as prolific, in some trials largely outyielding it. Recommended by our Experiment Station as the best red currant. Strong plants. Dozen, 60 cents; hundred, \$3.50.



LONDON MARKET.

Dear Sir:—Received plants the 18th in morning and set them in afternoon. They were nice. The Dornan were the finest plants I ever saw. I have grown strawberries for market for the last six years.

Yours truly,

Milford, Mich., April, 18, 1905.

F. E. AUTEN.



GRAPE VINES

The Grape is one of the easiest fruits to grow and should be in all collections. When once well established vines will continue in bearing a long time with very little care other than the cutting back of the extra growth which should be done in winter or very early spring (before sap starts to circulate). This pruning is essential to the healthy growth of the vine and its fruitfulness.

My vines are nearly all New York grown and are first-class and fully up to grade.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY.—(Black.)—This is not a chance seedling, but the result of carefully conducted experiments by the originator through successive crossings of the most promising varieties which he had produced or tested within the past thirty years. Some points of special merit in Campbell's Early are a very strong, vigorous, hardy vine, with thick heavy mildew-resisting foliage, and bearing abundant clusters; very large compact and handsome. Berries large, often an inch or more in diameter; black, with light purple bloom; skin thin, but very tenacious; flesh firm, but tender parting easily from its few and small seeds. Flavor rich, sweet, slightly vinous, free from foxiness, and as the seeds part readily, **they need never be swallowed.** Its season is very early—from 15th to last of August in Ohio—and its keeping qualities remarkable, having hung upon the vines sound and perfect for six weeks or more after ripening, with no tendency to fall off or shell from the stem. Two years No. 1, dozen, \$1.25; hundred, \$7.00.

CONCORD.—A large, purplish black grape, ripening about the middle of September; vines remarkably vigorous and free from disease; the standard for productiveness and hardiness all over the country. One year, No. 1, dozen, 40c; hundred, \$1.50; thousand, \$11.00. Two years, No. 1, dozen, 60c; hundred, \$2.00; thousand, \$16.00.

WORDEN.—A splendid, large grape of the Concord type, but earlier, larger in bunch and berry, and of a decidedly better quality; vine hardier than that old standby and every way as healthy. A very popular sort, planted largely for market; next to Concord in number used. Fine one year plants, per dozen, 50c; hundred, \$2.50; Two year old, per dozen, 75c; hundred, \$3.50; thousand, \$30.00.

MOORE'S EARLY.—A black grape. Bunch large, berry round, quality better than the Concord; vine exceedingly hardy. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early crop, and more particularly adapts it for New England and the northern portion of the United States, maturing as it does ten days before the Hartford and twenty days before the Concord. No. 1, one year, per dozen, 60c; hundred, \$3.00; two year, dozen, 75c; hundred, \$3.50.

NIAGARA.—Vine hardy, an unusually strong grower; bunches very large and compact, sometimes shouldered; berries large or larger than the Concord; mostly round, light greenish white; semi-transparent, slightly amber in sun, skin thick, but tough and does not crack; quality good; very little pulp, melting and sweet



to the center. First-class one year plants, dozen, 60c; hundred, \$3.00; two year, No. 1, dozen, 75c; hundred, \$3.50.

BRIGHTON.—(Red.)—Perhaps the best red grape in cultivation. Bunch large and compact, a strong grower and very productive; quality good. First-class one year plants, dozen, 60c; hundred, \$3.50; two year, dozen, 75c; hundred, \$4.00.



Peshtigo, Wis., April 22, 1905.

Dear Sir:—The shipment of plants arrived by express April 17th.

Everything was in first-class condition and I am very well satisfied. I shall cheerfully recommend you to my friends who may desire small fruit plants.

Very truly yours,

FRED SWENINGSON.

Dear Sir:—Strawberry plants arrived yesterday, April 24th, in good condition, and am very much pleased with the plants. My ground was not yet ready, but I heeled them in according to directions and I think they will all live.

Elkhorn, Wis.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN C. MCGILL.

Dear Sir:—I received the plants several weeks ago. They were nice plants, in fine condition. Have cultivated them once. Nearly every plant is growing.

Yours respectfully,

S. E. FORNEY.

Canal Dover, Ohio, May 10, 1905.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Having had numerous inquiries for asparagus roots I have added these to our collection.

When planting asparagus roots, set 4 to 6 inches deep, and about 12 inches apart in the row, covering with only 3 inches of soil at first, and filling in the trenches as the plants grow.

The asparagus bed is apt to be neglected in the early fall. Before the 1st of September the tops should be cut and the bed or field cleared of weeds. It is highly important that all the seed should be taken off, as the greatest enemy the asparagus has in the way of weeds is asparagus, and it is almost impossible to get clear of superfluous plants, when once established. When this work is finished, cover the bed to the depth of three inches with coarse manure, which will not only enrich the soil, but it will keep out the frost, which is highly essential.

The first work in the spring should be to remove all the covering except the fine manure, which should be carefully forked in, so that the crowns will not be injured by the tines of the fork. Forking the beds should not be neglected, as the early admission of the sun and rain into the ground induces the plants to throw up shoots of superior size. Another step in the right direction is to keep the ground entirely free from weeds the entire season, as these take from the plants the strength required for their own growth, and the asparagus needs it all.

An application of salt in the spring is considered beneficial, and should be applied as soon as the ground is cleared.

These are all good strong roots of two years' growth.

DONALD'S ELMIRA.—This fine, new variety produces thick, green stalks of the finest quality and has recently become very popular. It is also called Vick's Mammoth. This is undoubtedly the largest and best asparagus grown. In size, color and yield it far surpasses any other variety in cultivation, while we find it to be less susceptible to disease than any other. No one should fail to try this valuable variety. One hundred, \$1.00.

PALMETTO.—A valuable new variety, and is being planted very largely. It is nearly twice the size of Conover, fully as early, and as productive. The flavor is excellent. Per hundred, 75c.

... **CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.**—The old standard and popular variety, a good producer; of large quick growth and superb in quality. Hundred, 75c.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE.—A distinct variety of mammoth size, great yield, and superior quality; remarkable for the clear whiteness of its stalks, which retain their purity of color until several inches above the surface. Hundred, \$1.00.



Dear Sir:—I wish to thank you for your promptness in sending the plants we ordered, and also for your great liberality in filling same. The plants are in fine condition and we are all very much pleased with them. It is plainly demonstrated to us that we can find no cheaper or better place to buy than yours.

Yours respectfully,

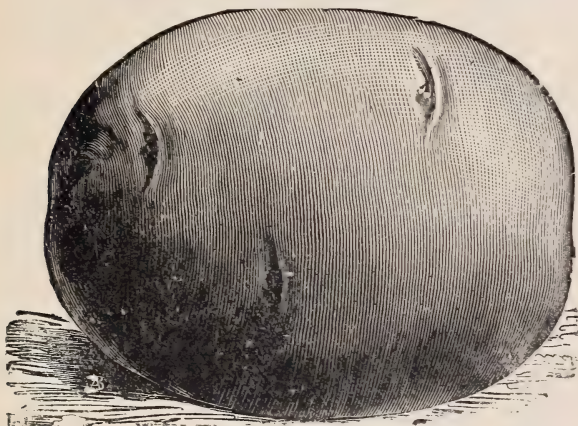
Bruno, Minn.

MRS. BERT. CHURCHILL.

SEED POTATOES

Owing to unfavorable season our stock of seed potatoes is limited. In fact, I shall only offer the one variety, the Rural New Yorker.

This variety is too well known to require much in the way of description. One of the late E. S. Carman's



seedlings. It is probably one of the heaviest yielders grown, and is the standard of excellence as a shipping or market sort. Its season is late and it is an excellent keeper.

I have a great many **second size** potatoes, which I will offer at 75c per bushel; or assorted to first size, at \$1.00 per bushel; or \$4.00 for sugar barrel holding about 4 bushels.



Dear Sir:—The plants ordered from you came to hand in good time and were immediately planted, and I am pleased to say that I do not think there is a missing plant in the patch. Yours truly,

W. J. M. GORDON.

Cincinnati, O., May 8, 1905.

Dear Sir:—The shipment of strawberry plants April 12th was received the 14th. Nice plants, in good condition. Am well pleased. Respectfully yours,

Lincoln, Ill., April 17, 1905. ISAAC ACKEN.

Dear Sir:—Plants received in fine order—perfectly satisfactory. They are good strong ones, but have been delayed in setting on account of heavy rain on the 10th. Very respectfully,

FRANK W. READ.

London, Ohio, April 13, 1905.

Dear Sir:—I received my plants in perfect order. Thanks for your prompt service. They were in perfect condition when I received them, but I delayed in writing to you. I remain yours respectfully,

MRS. C. THOMAS.

Old Orchard, Mo., April 13, 1905.

Premium Offers.

With an order amounting to **\$1.50** or more at Catalogue Rates I will include one years subscription to the **National Fruit Grower** as advertised on cover page; this publication is one of the best of its class.

With an order of **\$5.00** at Catalogue Rates you may add 50c worth of stock as a premium;

Or, with an order amounting to **\$10.00** or more at the Catalogue Rate, you may add 10 per cent in stock as a premium;

Or, for a **\$10.00** order I will include a seven months subscription to the "**New Garden Magazine,**" and the book "**How to Plan the Home Grounds**" as advertised on page 36 of this catalogue. This I am sure will prove one of the most desirable premiums that I have ever been able to offer my friends.

If preferred with a **\$10.00** order you may include the **Basket Anvil** as advertised on page 37 of this catalogue.

Please Notice that if you wish to take advantage of either of these premium offers, you must so state when sending in your order; also note that in either of these offers the amount shall be figured at catalogue price and not where a "special price" has been quoted.

A REMINDER.

Did you find the little envelope offering the **Rural New Yorker** 13 weeks for 10 cents. Say, do you read the Rural? If you don't, send the 10 cents. It will do you good. No doubt about it, the Rural is the best all-around farm paper published. All original matter, not made up from clippings. Send the dime sure. If you are not satisfied, let me know, and I will pay your dime back quick. Try it.

TESTIMONIALS.

I have sent to you for strawberry plants several times, and always the plants have come in good shape and true to name.

I always recommend C. E. Whitten to parties inquiring where to get berry plants.

Yours truly,
Morrison, Ill.

S. F. MAXWELL.

Burlington, Iowa, May 9, 1905.

Dear Sir:—The grape vines I ordered from you which were shipped by freight, and so the raspberry plants which were shipped by express, came here in first-class order. They are set out now and every one grows. I thank you very much for how they were packed up so nice. I remain until next year,

Respectfully, ERNEST DITTMAR.

North Washington, April 21, 1905.

Dear Sir:—The strawberry plants arrived, and all right.

Yours truly,
ELMER BURNWORTH.

Tempo, Ont., May 13, 1905.

Dear Sir:—I received the plants five days after you shipped them. I could have carried them on foot in less time. However, the most of them will grow. I will lose about twenty-five of them. Yours,

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Perrysville, Pa., April 26, 1905.

Dear Sirs:—I received the plants which I ordered from you in good condition, and wish to thank you.

Very respectfully, HARRY HEID.

April 20, 1905.

Dear Sir:—Plants arrived all in good condition. Sheboygan Falls, Wis.

THOMAS RELFE.

Kukersville, O., April 18, 1905.

Dear Sir:—Plants arrived in fine shape and am well pleased with them.

Yours respectfully,
A. C. NESSLEY.

Fenton, Mich., May 1, 1905.

Dear Sir:—The plants came through in good shape. I have transplanted them according to directions and think they will all live. Thanks for Samples.

W. M. SWIFT.

April 26, 1905.

Dear Sir:—Received plants today. They are all right and in fine condition. Thanks for same. Columbia City, Md.

C. E. PHILLIPS.

Detroit, April 26, 1905.

Dear Sir:—Received strawberry plants and currant bushes, etc., in first-class condition. Plants all O. K.

Yours respectfully,
L. STRUTZENBERG.

Middletown, Iowa, April 26, 1905.

Dear Sir:—I received the plants from you in good shape, and were fine plants. Thanks.

Very respectfully, W. H. SCOTT.

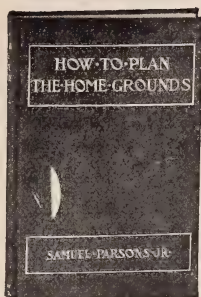
Leonidas, Mich., April 22, 1905.

Dear Sir:—We received the plants all right; came in fine shape. Thank you very much for your promptness in filling our order.

Very respectfully,
MRS. IRVING HUXLEY.

GARDEN INSURANCE

ONE DOLLAR



OUR OFFER :

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Five ten-cent numbers	\$0.50
The December Achievement Number	.10
Double Planting Number	.25
How to Plan THE HOME GROUNDS	1.00

These insure success } Sold separately for . \$1.85
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HOW TO PLAN THE HOME GROUNDS.

By Samuel Parsons, Jr.

This is a most helpful and up-to-date book at any time of the year as a complete general guide to planting. The author is a Fellow of the Society of American Landscape Architects, and was for years Superintendent of the New York Parks. He gives practical directions not only for laying out the home grounds, selection of site, the care and making of roads and paths, lawns, woodlands, hedges, gardens, selection of plants and trees, etc., but also in a second section he treats of the village improvements designed to elevate public taste, as it concerns the highways, the schoolhouses, the stations, and the village outdoor life generally.

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Is the representative American gardening magazine. A veritable up-to-date encyclopedia of practical horticulture. It is by far the most beautiful, helpful and readable periodical on the subject—a constant reminder and guide for the growing of flowers, vegetables and fruits, in many superbly illustrated articles and twenty-five regular departments.

GREAT PLANTING NUMBER (Ready March Fifteenth)

With the pace set by the Double Planting Number last April, the Great Fall Planting Number for October, the August Evergreen Manual and other special issues, it will easily be the most important and helpful garden publication of the year.

"Would not take \$50 for my April number if I could not get another," says one man who enjoys the pleasures of a good garden.

\$1.00 a Year; 10 Cents a Copy.

CUT ALONG THIS LINE. PIN ONE DOLLAR BILL TO THIS COUPON

C. E. WHITTEN, Bridgman, Mich.:

I enclose \$1.00, for which send me The Garden Magazine (seven months), including the Achievement Number, Great Planting Number and other special issues, and How to Plan the Home Grounds (one dollar edition, postpaid). You will return the money to me, and I will send back the book and magazine at your expense if not what I expect.

Name

Address

This offer may be withdrawn, without notice, at any time. Book and magazine sent to separate addresses if desired.



Basket Anvil

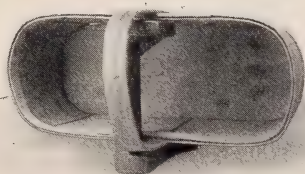
THIS is a new invention and is a labor saver in nailing on wood handles on Grape, Peach, or any other baskets where such handles are used.

The object of the invention is to provide an anvil especially designed for use in nailing handles on peach or grape baskets and so arranged that the operation of nailing may be performed on the anvil without the necessity of turning the basket to two different positions.

For a full description of the invention, and the merits thereof, and also to acquire a knowledge of the details of construction, of the means for affecting the result, reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying cuts in which is a perspective view of my improved anvil showing it in its operative position in connection with a fruit basket. As illustrated in the cuts my improved anvil is L shaped in general formation being provided with a supporting arm or bar provided with one or more apertures by which it may be secured to a table, bench or other support. A standard extends laterally from one end of the shank or bar, and at one side of the later providing at the end a bearing surface designed to receive one side of the handle. The arm is formed at its upper end with a flat surface designed to be entered slightly within the fruit basket with the outer margin of the basket and the adjacent portion of the handle resting thereon. In practical operation the basket is arranged on the anvil in a sidewise position as shown, the lowermost side resting upon the shank or bar and the adjacent portion of the handle extending along the said bearing surface, while the upper end or the standard fits underneath the lower face of the uppermost side of the basket. The side and adjacent portion of the handle resting on its flat upper surface.

When in this position the nails, staples or other attaching devices may be readily driven through the handle and basket without the necessity of first holding the basket in one position to attach

one side of the handle and then subsequently turning it over to attach the other side. These Anvils are made of soft iron and there is no danger of them being broken, and will last a life time. Patent is pending.



I am able to offer this handy little device to my friends at the introductory price, \$1.50. Or I will give it as a Premium on all orders amounting to \$10.00 or over where taken from my catalogue at regular rates.

C. E. WHITTEN.

PRICE LIST FOR 1906

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

If by mail, add 10 cents per 25, or 25 cents per 100, for postage. At thousand rates, by freight or express. Fifty of one variety at hundred or 500 of one variety at thousand rates.

VARIETY	25	100	1,000
Aroma	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$3.00
Bubach20	.60	3.50
Beaver30	1.00
Beder Wood.....	.15	.50	2.00
Brandywine15	.50	3.00
Challenge20	.60	3.50
Commonwealth50	1.50
Climax20	.60	3.50
Clyde15	.50	3.00
Crescent15	.50	2.00
Dornan (Uncle Jim).....	.20	.60	3.50
Excelsior15	.50	2.00
Ernie15	.50	3.00
Fairfield15	.50	3.00
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Marie20	.60	3.50
Monitor15	.50	2.50
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New Home.....	.30	1.00	5.00
Oom Paul.....	.20	.75
Parsons' Beauty.....	.20	.60	3.50
Pocomoke15	.50	3.00
Ridgway15	.50	3.00
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Seaford15	.50	3.00
Splendid15	.50	2.50
Stevens' Late Champion.....	.20	.60	3.50
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If by mail, add 15 cents per 25, or 50 cents per 100. At thousand rates, by freight or express only.

VARIETY	25	100	1,000
Cuthbert	\$0.30	\$0.60	\$4.50
Early King.....	.35	1.00	8.00
Miller .....	.30	.60	4.00
Ruby .....	.50	1.50	....
Cumberland .....	.40	1.25	10.00
Gregg .....	.35	.85	6.50
Conrath .....	.35	.85	6.50
Kansas .....	.35	.85	6.50
Palmer .....	.35	.85	6.50
Haymaker .....	.40	1.50	12.50
Cardinal .....	.30	1.00	9.00
Columbian .....	.30	1.00	9.00

BLACKBERRY PLANTS.

VARIETY	25	100	1,000
Eldorado	\$0.40	\$1.50	\$12.50
Early King.....	.35	1.25	10.00
Snyder .....	.30	1.00	8.00
Minniwascki .....	.30	1.00	8.00
Wilson's Early.....	.25	.75	6.50
Early Harvest.....	.25	.60	5.00
Lucretia Dewberry.....	.35	1.00	7.50
Austin's Dewberry.....	.35	1.00	7.50

ORDER SHEET.

190

C. E. WHITTEN, Bridgman, Mich.

Please Send Plants named below to:

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P. O. Order \$_____

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Cash - \$

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Total - \$ _____

Ship by Express, Freight, Mail. Mark X across way you wish plants shipped.

[illegible]

If you wish to take advantage of the offer of a years subscription to the **NATIONAL FRUIT GROWER** as offered on page 34, place a cross in square.

ORDER SHEET CONTINUED.

[illegible]

Please Insert Here Names of Fruit Growers.

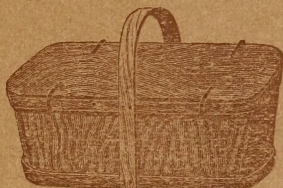
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